January 24, 1752. THE Numb. 56.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

ENTERTAINMENT.

——Patitur Pœnas peccandi ſola Voluntas;
Nam Scelus intra ſe tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
Facti Crimen habet. Juv.

If the moſt Active and Induſtrious of Mankind was able, at the Cloſe of Life, to recollect diſtinctly his paſt Moments, and diſtribute them, in a regular Account, according to the Manner in which they have been ſpent, it is ſcarcely to be imagined how few would be marked out to the Mind, by any permanent or viſible Effects, how ſmall a Portion his real Action would bear to his ſeeming Poſſibilities of Action, how many Chaſms he would find of perfect Vacuity, and how many interſtitial Spaces unfilled, even in the moſt tumultuous Hurries of Buſineſs, and the moſt eager Vehemence of Purſuit.

It is obſerved by modern Philoſophers, that not only the great Globes of Matter are thinly ſcattered through the Univerſe, but the hardeſt Bodies are ſo porous, that, if all Matter were compreſſed to perfect Solidity, it might be contained in a Cube of a few Feet. In like Manner, if all the Employments of Life were crowded into the Time which is really occupied, perhaps a few Weeks, Days, or Hours, would be ſufficient for its Accompliſhment, ſo far as the Mind was engaged in the Performance. For ſuch is the Inequality of our corporeal to our intellectual Faculties, that we contrive in Minutes what we execute in Years; and the Soul often ſtands an idle Spectator of the Labour of the Hands, and Expedition of the Feet.

For this Reaſon, the ancient Generals often found themſelves at Leiſure to purſue the Study of Philoſophy in the Camp; and *Lucan*, with hiſtorical Veracity, makes *Cæſar* relate of himſelf, that his Wars never hindered celeſtial Obſervations, and that he noted the Revolutions of the Stars in the midſt of Preparations for Battle.

——Media inter Prælia ſemper
Sideribus, Cœlique Plagis, Superiſque vacavi.

That the Soul always exerts her peculiar Powers, with greater or leſs Force, is very probable, though the common Occaſions of our preſent Condition require but a ſmall Part of that inceſſant Cogitation; and by the natural Frame of our Bodies, and general Combination of the World, we are, unavoidably, condemned to ſo frequent Inactivity, that, as through all our Time we are thinking, for a great Part of our Time we can *only* think.

Leſt ſo reſtleſs a Power ſhould be either unprofitably, or hurtfully employed, and the Superfluities of Intellect run to Waſte, it is no vain Speculation to conſider how we may govern our Thoughts, reſtrain them from irregular Motions, or confine them from boundleſs Diſſipation.

How the Underſtanding is beſt conducted to the Knowledge of Science, by what Steps it is to be led forwards in its Purſuit, how it is to be cured of its Defects, and habituated to new Studies, has been the Inquiry of many acute and learned Men, whoſe Obſervations I ſhall not, on this Occaſion, either adopt or cenſure; my Purpoſe being to conſider the moral Diſcipline of the Mind, and to promote the Increaſe of Virtue rather than of Learning.

This Inquiry ſeems to have been neglected for Want of remembring that all Action has its Origin in the Mind, and that therefore to ſuffer the Thoughts to be vitiated, is to poiſon the Fountains of Morality; irregular Deſires will produce licentious Practices: What Men allow themſelves to wiſh they will ſoon believe, and will be at laſt incited to execute what they pleaſe themſelves with contriving.

For this Reaſon the Caſuiſts of the *Romiſh* Church, who gain, by Confeſſion, great Opportunities of knowing human Nature, have, I think, generally determined that what it is a Crime to do, it is a Crime to think. Since by revolving, with Pleaſure, the Facility, Safety, or Advantage of a wicked Deed, a Man ſoon begins to find his Conſtancy relax, and his Deteſtation ſoften; the Happineſs of Succeſs is glittering before him, withdraws his Attention from the Atrociouſneſs of the Guilt, and that is at laſt confidently perpetrated, of which the firſt Conception only crept into the Mind, diſguiſed in pleaſing Complications, and permitted rather than invited.

No Man has ever been drawn to Crimes, by Love or Jealouſy, Envy or Hatred, but he can tell how eaſily he might at firſt have repelled the Temptation, how readily his Mind would have obeyed a Call to any Object, and how weak his Paſſion has been after ſome caſual Avocation, 'til he has recalled it again to his Heart, and revived the Viper by too warm a Fondneſs.

Such, therefore, is the Importance of keeping our Reaſon a conſtant Guard over our Imagination, that we have otherwiſe no Security for our own Virtue, but may corrupt our Hearts in the moſt recluſe Solitude, with more pernicious and tyrannical Appetites and Wiſhes, than the Commerce of the World will generally produce; for we are eaſily ſhocked by Crimes which appear at once in their full Magnitude, but the gradual Growth of our own Wickedneſs, endeared by Intereſt, and palliated by all the Artifices of Self-Deceit, gives us Time to form Diſtinctions in our own Favour, and Reaſon by Degrees ſubmits to Abſurdity, as the Eye is accommodated to Darkneſs.

In this Diſeaſe of the Soul, it is of the utmoſt Importance to apply Remedies at the Beginning; and, therefore, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, what Thoughts are to be rejected or improved, as they regard the Paſt, Preſent, or Future; in Hopes that ſome may be awakened to Caution and Vigilance, who, perhaps, indulge themſelves in dangerous Dreams ſo much the more dangerous, becauſe being yet only Dreams they are concluded innocent.

The Recollection of the Paſt is only uſeful by Way of Proviſion for the Future, and, therefore, in reviewing all the Occurrences that fall under a religious Conſideration, it is proper that a Man ſtop at the firſt Thoughts, to remark how he was led thither, and why he continues the Reflexion. If he is dwelling with Delight upon a Stratagem of ſucceſsful Fraud, a Night of licentious Riot, or an Intrigue of guilty Pleaſure, let him ſummon off his Imagination as from an unlawful Purſuit, expel thoſe Paſſages from his Remembrance, of which, though he cannot ſeriouſly approve them, the Pleaſure overpowers the Guilt, and refer them to a future Hour, when they may be conſidered with greater Safety. Such an Hour will certainly come; for the Impreſſions of paſt Pleaſure are always leſſening, but the Senſe of Guilt, which reſpects Futurity, continues the ſame.

The ſerious and impartial Retroſpect of our Conduct is indiſputably neceſſary to the Confirmation or Recovery of Virtue, and is, therefore, recommended under the Name of Self-Examination, by Divines, as the firſt Act previous to Repentance. It is, indeed, of ſo great Uſe, that without it we ſhould always be to begin Life, be ſeduced for ever by the ſame Allurements, and miſled by the ſame Fallacies. But, in Order that we may not loſe the Advantage of our Experience, we muſt endeavour to ſee every Thing in its proper Form, and excite in ourſelves thoſe Sentiments which the great Author of Nature has decreed the Concomitants or Followers of good or bad Actions.

Let not Sleep, ſays Pythagoras, *fall upon thy Eyes 'til thou haſt thrice reviewed the Tranſactions of the paſt Day. Where have I been faulty? What have I been doing? What have I left undone which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the firſt Act, and proceed to the laſt; at the Ill thou haſt done be troubled, and rejoice for the Good.*

Our Thoughts on preſent Things being determined by the Objects before us, fall not under thoſe Indulgences, or Excurſions, which I am now conſidering. But I cannot forbear, under this Head, to caution pious and tender Minds that are diſturbed by the Irruptions of wicked Imaginations, againſt too great Dejection, and too anxious Alarms; for Thoughts are only criminal, when they are firſt choſen, and then voluntarily continued.

——Evil into the Mind of God or Man
May come and go, ſo unapprov'd, and leave
No Spot or Stain behind. Milton.

In Futurity chiefly are the Snares lodged, by which the Imagination is intangled. Futurity is the proper Abode of Hope and Fear, with all their Train and Progeny of ſubordinate Apprehenſions and Deſires. In Futurity, Events and Chances are yet floating at large, without apparent Connexion with their Cauſes, and we therefore eaſily indulge the Liberty of gratifying ourſelves with a pleaſing Choice. To pick and cull among poſſible Advantages is, as the civil Law terms it, *in vacuum venire*, to take what belongs to no Body; but it has this Hazard in it, that we ſhall be unwilling to quit what we have ſeized, though an Owner ſhould be found. It is eaſy to think on that which may be gained, 'til at laſt we reſolve to gain it, and to imagine the Happineſs of particular Conditions 'til we can be eaſy in no other. We ought, at leaſt, to let our Deſires fix upon nothing in another's Power for the Sake of our Innocence. When a Man finds himſelf led, though by a Train of honeſt Sentiments, to a Wiſh for that, to which he has no Right, he ſhould ſtart back as from a Pit-fall covered with Flowers. He that fancies he ſhould benefit the Public more in a great Station than the Man that fills it, will in Time imagine it an Act of Virtue to ſupplant him; and, as Oppoſition readily kindles into Hatred, his Eagerneſs to do that Good, to which he is not called, will betray him to Crimes, which in his original Scheme were never purpoſed.

He therefore that would govern his Actions by the Laws of Virtue, muſt regulate his Thoughts by thoſe of Reaſon; he muſt keep Guilt from the Receſſes of his Heart, and remember that the Pleaſure of Fancy, and the Emotions of Deſire are more dangerous as they are more hidden, ſince they eſcape the Awe of Obſervation, and operate equally in every Situation, without the Concurrence of external Opportunities.

The following Extract from a Pamphlet, entituled the ŒCONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, *ſuppoſ'd to be written by the Earl of* C---f--d, *we hope will be acceptable to our Readers.*

INTRODUCTION.

Bow down your Heads unto the Duſt, O ye Inhabitants of the Earth! be ſilent, and receive, with Reverence, Inſtruction from on high.

Whereſoever the Sun doth ſhine, whereſoever the Wind doth blow, whereſoever there is an Ear to hear, and a Mind to conceive; there let the Precepts of Life be made known, let the Maxims of Truth be honour'd and obey'd.

All

All Things proceed from God; his Power is unbounded, his Wiſdom is from Eternity, and his Goodneſs endureth for ever.

He ſitteth on his Throne in the Center, and the Breath of his Mouth giveth Life to the World.

He toucheth the Stars with his Finger, and they run their Courſe rejoicing.

On the Wings of the Wind he walketh abroad, and performeth his Will thro' all the Regions of unlimited Space.

Order, and Grace, and Beauty, ſpring from his Hand.

The Voice of Wiſdom ſpeaketh in all his Works, but the human Underſtanding comprehendeth it not.

The Shadow of Knowledge paſſeth over the Mind of Man as a Dream; he ſeeth as in the Dark; he reaſoneth, and is deceived.

But the Wiſdom of God is as the Light of Heaven; he reaſoneth not; his Mind is the Fountain of Truth.

Juſtice and Mercy wait before his Throne; Benevolence and Love enlighten his Countenance for ever.

Who is like unto the Lord in Glory? Who in Power ſhall contend with the Almighty? Hath he any equal in Wiſdom; Can any in Goodneſs be compared unto him?

He it is, O Man, who hath created thee; thy Station on Earth is fixed by his Appointment: The Powers of thy Mind are the Gifts of his Goodneſs; the Wonders of thy Frame are the Work of his Hand.

Hear then his Voice, for it is gracious; and he that obeyeth ſhall eſtabliſh his Soul in Peace.

CONSIDERATION.

Commune with thyſelf, O Man, and conſider wherefore thou wert made.

Contemplate thy Powers, contemplate thy Wants and thy Connections; ſo ſhalt thou diſcover the Duties of Life, and be directed in all thy Ways.

Proceed not to ſpeak or to act before thou haſt weigh'd thy Words, and examin'd the Tendency of every Step thou ſhalt take: So ſhall Diſgrace fly far from thee, and in thy Houſe ſhall Shame be a Stranger; Repentance ſhall not viſit thee, nor Sorrow dwell upon thy Cheek.

The thoughtleſs Man bridleth not his Tongue; he ſpeaketh at Random, and is entangled in the Fooliſhneſs of his own Words.

As one that runneth in Haſte, and leapeth over a Fence, may fall into a Pit, which he doth not ſee: ſo is the Man that plungeth ſuddenly into any Action, before he hath conſider'd the Conſequences thereof.

Hearken therefore unto the Voice of Conſideration; her Words are the Words of Wiſdom, and her Paths ſhall lead thee to Safety and Truth.

MODESTY.

Who art thou, O Man, that preſumeſt on thine own Wiſdom? or why doſt thou vaunt thyſelf on thine own Acquirements.

The firſt Step towards being wiſe, is to know that thou art ignorant: And if thou wouldſt not be eſteem'd fooliſh in the Judgment of others, caſt off the Folly of being wiſe in thine own Conceit.

As a plain Garment beſt adorneth a beautiful Woman, ſo a decent Behaviour is the greateſt Ornament of Wiſdom.

The Speech of a modeſt Man giveth Luſtre to Truth, and the Diffidence of his Words abſolveth his Error.

He relyeth not on his own Wiſdom; he weigheth the Counſels of a Friend, and receiveth the Benefit thereof.

He turneth away his Ear from his own Praiſe, and believeth it not; he is the laſt in diſcovering his own Perfections.

Yet, as a Veil addeth to Beauty; ſo are his Virtues ſet off by the Shade, which his Modeſty caſteth upon them.

But, behold the vain Man, and obſerve the Arrogant; he cloatheth himſelf in rich Attire, he walketh in the publick Street, he caſteth round his Eyes, and courteth Obſervation.

He toſſeth up his Head and overlooketh the Poor; he treateth his Inferiors with Inſolence, and his Superiors in Return look down on his Pride and Folly with Laughter.

He deſpiſeth the Judgment of others, he relyeth on his own Opinion; and is confounded.

He is puffed up with the Vanity of his Imagination; his Delight is to hear, and to ſpeak of himſelf all the Day long.

He ſwalloweth with Greedineſs his own Praiſe, and the Flatterer in Return eateth him up.

APPLICATION.

Since the Days that are paſt are gone for ever, and thoſe that are to come, may not come to thee; it behoveth thee, O Man, to employ the preſent Time, without regretting the Loſs of that which is paſt, or too much depending on that which is to come.

This Inſtant is thine, the next is in the Womb of Futurity, and thou knoweſt not what it may bring forth.

Whatſoever thou reſolveſt to do, do it quickly; defer not 'til the Evening what the Morning may accompliſh.

Idleneſs is the Parent of Want and of Pain; but the Labour of Virtue bringeth forth Pleaſure.

The Hand of Diligence defeateth Want; Proſperity and Succeſs are the induſtrious Man's Attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired Wealth, that hath riſen to Power, that hath cloathed himſelf with Honour, that is ſpoken of in the City with Praiſe, and that ſtandeth before the King in his Counſel? Even he that hath ſhut out Idleneſs from his Houſe; and hath ſaid unto Sloth, Thou art mine Enemy.

He riſeth up early, and lyeth down late; he exerciſeth his Mind with Contemplation, and his Body with Action, and preſerveth the Health of both.

The ſlothful Man is a Burthen to himſelf, his Hours hang heavy on his Head: He loitereth about, and knoweth not what he would do.

His Days paſs away like the Shadow of a Cloud, and he leaveth behind him no Mark for Remembrance.

His Body is diſeaſed for Want of Exerciſe; he wiſheth for Action, but hath not Power to move; his Mind is in Darkneſs, his Thoughts are confus'd; he longeth for Knowledge, but hath no Application. He would eat of the Almond, but hateth the Trouble of breaking its Shell.

His Houſe is in Diſorder, his Servants are waſteful and riotous, and he runneth on towards Ruin: He ſeeth it with his Eyes, he heareth it with his Ears, he ſhaketh his Head, and wiſheth, but hath no Reſolution: 'Til Ruin cometh upon him like a Whirlwind, and Shame and Repentance deſcend with him to the Grave.

A LIST *of the* ROYAL NAVY *of* England,

With a LIST *of ſuch as are broke up ſince the laſt War.*

JULY, 1751.

*Thoſe marked * are building, with ſome Improvements.*

§‡ *Were taken from the French, the laſt War, and carry* 32 *Pounders on the lower, and* 18 *on their upper Decks.*

†‡ *Were Three-Deck Ships of* 90 *and* 80 *Guns, and carry their Metal as above, which added to the Eight broke up, make Fifteen capital Ships leſs now than at the Beginning of the laſt War*

‡ *Likewiſe carry their Metal as above.*

§ *Were taken from the French the laſt War.*

Thoſe Third Rates that have no Mark, are of the old built, and poor Ships of their Rate.

FIRST RATES.

Ships Names	*Guns*	*Ships Names*	*Guns*
Royal George	100	*Royal Anne	100
Royal Sovereign		*Britannia	
Royal William			

SECOND RATES.

St. George	90	*Namur	90
Prince George		*Neptune	
Princeſs Royal		Prince	
Barfleur		Ramillies	
Duke		Sandwich	
Marlborough			

THIRD RATES.

Boyne	80	†‡Somerſet	66
Caroline		Berwick	
Cornwall		Bedford	
Newark		Burford	
*Norfolk		‡Buckingham	
Ruſſel		Captain	
§‡Magnanime	74	‡Edinburgh	70
§‡Invincible		Elizabeth	
§‡Monarque		Eſſex	
§‡Terrible		‡Graſton	
†‡Torbay		‡Hampton Court	
†‡Vanguard		Ipſwich	
†‡Swiftſure		‡Kent	
‡Princeſſa		Lenox	
‡Culloden		Monmouth	
§‡Fougueux	66	Naſſau	
§‡Mars		Prince Frederick	
§‡Neptune		Prince of Orange	
§‡Trident		Royal Oak	
§‡Vigilant		Revenge	
§‡Intrepide		Suffolk	
†‡Cumberland		Sterling Caſtle	
†‡Devonſhire		‡Yarmouth	
†‡Lancaſter			

FOURTH RATES.

Anſon	60	Briſtol	50
Auguſta		Centurion	
Canterbury		Chatham	
Dragon		Cheſter	
Dreadnought		Falmouth	
Defiance		Falkland	
Dunkirk		Greenwich	
Eagle		Glouceſter	
Exeter		Guernſey	
Jerſey		Hampſhire	
Kingſton		Harwich	
Lion		§Iſis	
Montague		Litchfield	
Nottingham		Leopard	
Princeſs Mary		Nonſuch	
Princeſs Louiſa		Norwich	
Plymouth		Newcaſtle	
Rupert		Oxford	
Sunderland		Panther	
Strafford		Portland	
Superbe		Ruby	
Tyger		Rocheſter	
Tilbury		Saliſbury	
Windſor		Severn	
Warwick		Sutherland	
Worceſter		St. Albans	
Advice	50	Taviſtock	
Aſſiſtance		Winchester	
Antelope		Woolwich	

FIFTH RATES.

America	40	Hector	40
Aſſurance		§Jaſon	
Adventure		Kinſale	
Angleſea		Ludlow Caſtle	
Cheſterfield		Lark	
Diamond		Loo	
Dover		Liverpool	
Eltham		Lynn	
Enterprize		Launceſton	
Expedition		Mary Galley	
Folkſtone		Milford	
Fowey		Prince Henry	
Feverſham		Pearl	
Goſport		Prince Edward	
§Gloria		Penzance	
Humber		Rainbow	
Haſtings		Roebuck	
Romney		Woolwich	
Saphire		§Ambuſcade	Two Decks only
South-Sea Caſtle		§Renown	
Torrington		§Ranger	

SIXTH

SIXTH RATES.

Ships Names	Guns	Ships Names	Guns
Alderney		Deal Caſtle	
Aldborough		Dolphin	
Amazon		Experiment	
Arundel		Flamborough	
Blandford		Fox	
Boſton		Gibraltar	
Biddeford		Greyhound	
Bridgewater		Garland	
Centaur		Glaſgow	
Kennington		Seaford	
Leoſtoffe		Sheerneſs	
Lyme	20	Succeſs	20
Lively		Surprize	
Mermaid		Scarborough	
Mercury		Soltebay	
Margaret		Syren	
Nightingale		Sphinx	
Phœnix		Subtile	
Portmahon		Thetis	
Queenborough		Tartar	
Roſe		Triton	
Rye		Unicorn	
Sea-Horſe		Wager	
Squirrel		Winchelſea	
Shoreham			

SLOOPS.

Albany	Grampus	Porcupine	Saltaſh
Baltimore	Hazard	Peregrine	Swan
Bonetta	Hawk	Peggy	Savage
Cruizer	Hornet	Raven	Taviſtock
Drake	Hind	Shark	Tryal
Diſpatch	Hound	Swallow	Viper
Fame	Hinchinbrook	Speedwell	Vulture
Falcon	Jamaica	Swift	Wolf
Fortune	King's-Fiſher	Spy	Weazel
Furnace	Merlin	Spence	Waſp
Ferret	Otter		

BOMB-KETCHES.

Blaſt	Mortar	Ætna	Firebrand
Baſiliſk	Scorpion	Veſuvius	Griffin
Comet	Serpent	Vulcan	Scipio
Carcaſs	Terror	Strombello	Mercury
Granada	Terrible	Pluto	Phaeton
Firedrake	Thunder	Salamander	Dolphin
Lightning			

FIRE-SHIPS.

YACHTS.

King George	William and Mary
Charlotta	Mary
Fubbs	Queenborough
Catherine	Dublin

SHIPS broke up, one made an HOSPITAL-SHIP.

	Guns		Guns
London	100	Shrewſbury	80
Union	90	Medway	60
Blenheim	90	Rippon	60
Princeſs Amelia	80	York	60
Cambridge	80	Argyl	50
Chicheſter	80	Preſton	50
Dorſetſhire	80	Durſley Galley	20

From the FOOL.

SIR,

WERE it lawful or decent to be ludicrous with the miſerable State of our Country, the Quack Remedies applied to her Diſeaſes would prove an inexhauſtible Fund for ſatirical Mirth: But how diverting ſoever it may be, in Speculation, to ſee Men wilfully or ignorantly miſtaking the Cauſes of the Commonwealth's Diſtempers, and of Courſe miſtaking the Methods of Cure, we cannot give a Looſe to merry Reflections, becauſe the Effects of ſuch Miſtakes are ſo far from being ſpeculative, that they actually bear hard upon Thouſands, and create more Diſorders than they obviate; and therefore, inſtead of indulging a Smile, every ſerious Mind and humane Heart cannot but tremble at the Conſequences.

Phyſician cure thyſelf, is a Reflection that muſt not be levelled ſolely at the Gentlemen of the Faculty: It is applicable to all Profeſſions, all Orders of Men. Whoever would reform another, ſhould firſt mend his own Manners, otherwiſe his good Advice will be ſlighted; and if Force be uſed to make it go down, this makes the Matter worſe; for in Caſes of Injuſtice or Immorality, the loweſt and moſt ignorant have Senſe and Knowledge enough to diſcern, that the higheſt and the moſt learned ought not to take greater Liberties than themſelves.

In vain may the Parſon deliver ſound Doctrine and pure Morality from the Pulpit, if his Actions give the Lie to his Sermons: The Generality of his Congregation forming their Judgments chiefly from Appearances, will be too apt to conclude he is only acting a Farce, as Players do for Bread, and hardly be brought to believe and practice what they ſuſpect he himſelf is not inwardly perſwaded of.

In vain may Legiſlators enact Laws to keep the State in order, and make People ſober and honeſt, if they themſelves are not Patterns of Temperance and Probity. Precepts without Example make but faint Impreſſions even on the Well-inclined, and too frequently leave ſuch as are ill inclined worſe than they found them.

If we wanted to find out the Epidemical Diſtemper of the Age, our Inquiry ought not to have reſted at *Gin*. To do ſo, and make our Preſcriptions agreeable to ſuch careleſs Search, is like applying a Plaiſter or Ointment to the Hand or the Foot, when the Inteſtines are ulcerated, and the whole Body covered with Wounds, Bruiſes, and putrefying Sores.

That the Body politic is out of order, is obvious to all; but that it is ſick almoſt to Death, is perceived by only a few. And what is the Cauſe of this Diſeaſe? From whence ſpring theſe great Diſorders in the Commonwealth? —— From *Luxury*: Here we may begin and end our Inquiry; it is all anſwered in one Word, which comprizes the *immediate* Gin-drinker, Beer-guzzler, Wine-bibber, Punch-tippler, Tea-ſipper, &c. as alſo the Cormorant, that devours as much Meat as would ſerve the Turn of half a Dozen temperate Men; and the Epicure, that cannot live without a French Cook: To which I may add the *conſtant* Reſorters to Plays, Balls, Operas, Maſquerades, Concerts, Bear-Gardens, Horſe-Races, Cock-Matches, and thoſe that deal more with Print-ſhops than with the Bookſellers.

Luxury may be briefly defined, a Man's living above what his Eſtate or Income will bear, or indulging himſelf in Eaſe and Diverſions beyond what is neceſſary to preſerve Health of Body and Mind; and this, upon a nice Scrutiny, will be found the epidemical Diſtemper of the Age. In this we ſee all Ranks and Conditions emulate one another: This Bane of civil Society, this Cankerworm of the State, has got the Dominion every where; it reigns deſpotically at Court, and in the Camp; lays waſte both Town and Country; and oh! that I could ſay it has got no Footing among the Miniſters of the Goſpel, thoſe Preachers of Mortification and Self-Denial.

The Effects of univerſal Luxury are ſo well underſtood, that it ſeems needleſs to dwell upon them: Nevertheleſs, for the Sake of ſome, who have been taught to view them in a more favourable Light than they are ſet by four Moraliſts and grave Politicians, we may briefly obſerve, that this Vice, or Complication of Vices, has deſtroyed Empires much mightier than the Britiſh Monarchy. Whither it will lead this Nation, God only knows; but thus much we know from Hiſtory, that no People immerſed in Luxury could long preſerve their Liberties.

And indeed it cannot be otherwiſe in the Reaſon and Nature of Things: For, as with Individuals, Luxury waſtes the Eſtate, breads Diſeaſes in the Body, and of Courſe greatly impairs the Vigour of the Mind; ſo it muſt alſo be in Societies. Without Temperance and Oeconomy, the brighteſt Genius can make no great Progreſs in Arts and Sciences, nor the greateſt Hero compaſs any mighty Deſigns that require much Time and Expence. Where Luxury reigns, there the People are always ſelfiſh, venal and effeminate: No generous Spirit is left, to encourage Projects for the public Good; no Firmneſs to oppoſe Deſigns pernicious to the Commonwealth; no Virtue to ſtem the Torrent of Vice; no Steadineſs and Reſolution to make an effectual Stand for expiring Liberty.

Where Luxury prevails, there we muſt always expect to ſee *Oppoſition* faint, or ill-concerted, or made with ſiniſter Views: For want of Oeconomy every Cauſe is ſtarved, and Oppoſition terminates in ſome infamous *Coalition*.

Without Temperance and Oeconomy a Man can neither raiſe nor keep himſelf above Want, nor ſafely deſpiſe the Frowns of great wicked Men, nor turn a deaf Ear to their inſidious Blandiſhments. Without theſe Virtues every good Principle in him will be gradually eradicated, and ſucceeded by every ruinous Vice and diſorderly Paſſion; and then, if Poverty ſtares him in the Face, he lies open to the firſt Temptation.

The luxurious Man living only for himſelf, becomes incapable of doing any Good, has no Bowels of Compaſſion for others, no Feeling for the Miſeries of his Neighbour, nor the leaſt Senſe of any public Calamities. All his Views centering in *dear Self*, if he can but gratify his ſenſual Appetites, enjoy his favourite Diverſions, and find Supplies for all his Extravagancies, it is indifferent to him whether he gets it by fair or foul Means. His Body being diſtempered, and his Intellects clouded by a Courſe of Intemperance and Diſſipation, his Days paſs away without ever taking any Thought about a future State. Religion, that beſt Support of true Patriotiſm, is totally baniſh'd by Luxury: To enjoy this, he takes the Bribe, and ſells his Country; and, Eſau-like, parts with his Spiritual Birth-Right too, for a Meſs of Pottage.

Whenever a Nation abounds with Fribbles and Lukewarm Patriots, Epicures and Infidels, Time-ſerving Divines and timerous *Lawyers*, with Shoals of M------l Penſioners, Puffers, Informers, and perjured Miſcreants, it is in the high Road to Deſtruction, is haſtening apace to ſome fatal Cataſtrophe; is ripe for being enſlaved by any Domeſtic Foe rich enough to buy it, or any Foreign Enemy powerful enough to invade it.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
OLD STERLING.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

Thurſday laſt, after a long Indiſpoſition, died the Honourable James Logan, Eſq; in the 77th Year of his Age; and on Saturday his Remains were decently interr'd in the Friends Burying Ground, in this City, the Funeral being reſpectfully attended by the principal Gentlemen and Inhabitants of Philadelphia and the neighbouring Country. His Life was for the moſt Part a Life of Buſineſs, tho' he had always been paſſionately fond of Study: He had born the ſeveral Offices of Provincial Secretary, Commiſſioner of Property, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, and for near two Years govern'd the Province as Preſident of the Council, in all which publick Stations, as well as in private Life, he behav'd with unblemiſh'd Integrity: But ſome Years before his Death he retir'd from publick Affairs to Stenton, his Country Seat, where he enjoy'd among his Books that Leiſure which Men of Letters ſo earneſtly deſire. He was thoroughly verſed both in ancient and modern Learning, acquainted with the Oriental Tongues, a Maſter of the Greek and Latin, French and Italian Languages, deeply ſkilled in the Mathematical Sciences, and in Natural and Moral Philoſophy, as ſeveral Pieces of his Writing witneſs, which have been repeatedly printed in divers Parts of Europe, and are highly eſteemed by the Learned. But the moſt noble Monument of his Wiſdom, Publick Spirit, Benevolence, and affectionate Regard to the People of Pennſylvania, is his Library; which he has been collecting theſe 50 Years paſt, with the greateſt Care and Judgment, intending it a Benefaction to the Publick for the Increaſe of Knowledge, and for the common Uſe and Benefit of all Lovers of Learning. It contains the beſt Editions of the beſt Books in various Languages, Arts and Sciences, and is without Doubt the largeſt, and by far the moſt valuable Collection of the Kind in this Part of the World, and will convey the Name of Logan thro' Ages, with Honour, to the lateſt Poſterity.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 24.

We have receiv'd further Accounts of the following Elections, *viz.*

For *Elizabeth City*, Mr. *William Weſtwood*, Mr. *John Tabb*.
Culpepper, Mr. *John Spotſwood*, Mr. *William Green*.
William & Mary College, Mr. Attorney General.
Charles-City, Mr. *Benjamin Harriſon*, Mr. *Richard Kennon*.
Spotſylvania, Mr. *William Waller*, Mr. *Rice Curtis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tedington, January 22, 1752.

RAN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, Two Servant Men, *viz. Richard Bara*, a ſhort, full-faced, well-ſet Fellow, with a Sear over his right Eye; he is a Taylor by Trade, and carried with him a Pair of Sheets; his Cloaths, a grey Coat and Breeches, with a red Waiſtcoat, and generally wears a Cap.

John Wilkinſon, by Trade a Gardener, a thin-faced, ſurly looking Fellow, occaſion'd by his being ſick the laſt Seaſon; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and has a brown Kerſey Coat and Breeches, with a green Waiſtcoat, and Broad Metal Buttons, blue Stockings, and wears a brown Wig.

Whoever ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward for each, paid by

William Lightfoot.

N. B. A young Man that underſtands Merchants Accounts, and is well recommended, may meet with ſuitable Encouragement. *W. L.*

To be SOLD, by Outcry, at York *Town, on* Monday *the* 10*th Day of* February *next,*

SUNDRY Goods, belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. *Charles Seabrook*, deceas'd, *viz.* his half Parts of three Sloops, one a Sea Sloop, about 75 Tons, now fitted for Sea, two Years old, two Tobacco Sloops of 70 Hogſheads each, one 2 Years the other 4 Years old, all now lying in *Sarah*'s Creek, ſeven young Negroe Men, ſome Sail-cloth and Cordage, two Hawſes, and ſundry other Things.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, and all Claimants are deſir'd to make ſpeedy Settlements with

Thomas Reynolds, Executor.

2

Williamſburg. Jan. 23, 1752.

NOW in the public Goal of this City, a new Negroe Man Slave, who anſwers to the Name of *Tom*; he was taken up and confined in *King William* County, in *October* laſt, and from thence tranſmitted hither. He cannot ſpeak *Engliſh*, or tell the Name of his Maſter. The Owner may have him, on paying Charges &c

John Lane, K. P. G.

2

January 22, 1752.

LOST in *James-City* County, Two Horſes, *viz.* One a dark Sorrel, with a long Switch Tail, branded R H, he has good Courage, and trots well: The other a Bay, with ſeveral Saddle Spots; he paces, trots, and gallops well, but his Brand is unknown. Whoever will bring them to Mr. *James Cocke*, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward.

Juſt PUBLISH'D, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, *in* Williamſburg,

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS, chiefly on Divine Subjects. In two Books. Publiſhed for the Religious ENTERTAINMENT of CHRISTIANS in general. By *Samuel Davies*, V. D. M. in *Hanover, Virginia.*

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living at *Albemarle* Court-Houſe, about the Middle of *Auguſt* laſt, a dark Bay, well-made Horſe, about 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, 7 or 8 Years old, branded on the near Buttock H, very dull, with ſome white Saddle Spots on his Back, and a grey Place on his near fore Foot-lock. The Owner may have him, on proving his Property, of

John Lewis.

Norfolk Borough, *Jan.* 6, 1752.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcribers, living in the Borough aforeſaid, three indented Servant Men, *to wit.*

Evan Lewis and *Thomas Guier*, alias *M'Guier*, belonging to the Subſcriber *Robert Waller*. *Evan Lewis* is a *Welchman*, about 35 Years of Age, of a brown Complection, wears his own dark coloured Hair; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and pitted with the Small-pox; had on when he went away a brown Frize Coat, with yellow gilt Buttons, a Sailors blue Jacket, a check'd Shirt, lightiſh coloured Breeches, and a Pair of Shoes and Stockings: He is a Houſe-Joiner by Trade, and was imported in the Ship *Becky*, Captain *Buchanan*, laſt Summer.

Thomas M'Guier, an *Iriſhman*, about 20 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ſlim Make, of a lightiſh Complection, and ſmooth Face; he has been in the Country about 7 Years, and ſerved his Time with Mr. *Samuel Bouſh*, jun. of this Borough, and afterwards indented himſelf to the Subſcriber, to learn the Houſe-Joiner's Trade; had on when he went away an old brown Wig, an old grey Frize Pea Jacket, with Metal Buttons, a blue Cloth Jacket under it, old Leather Breeches, a check'd Shirt, and Shoes and Stockings.

Chriſtopher Browning, belonging to the Subſcriber *William Freeman*, he is an *Engliſh* Man, about 24 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a ruddiſh Complection, with ſhort light Hair; has been in the Marine Service, and has a Wound on the fore Finger of his right Hand, and is ſubject to Fits; had on when he went away a Leather Cap, a blue Jacket, check'd Shirt, Oznabrigs Trowſers, Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes: He pretends to underſtand the Butchers Buſineſs, and was alſo imported in the Ship *Becky*. They all went away in Company in a Canoe, and are ſuppoſed to get on Board ſome Veſſel outward bound; all Maſters of Veſſels are therefore warn'd not to entertain them. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, or either of them, ſo that their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward for each, if taken in this Colony, and Three if taken out of it, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

Robert Waller,
William Freeman.

December 24, 1751.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Norfolk*, a young Mulatto Fellow, named *Joe*, alias *Joſiah Sally*: He is a Sailor, and had on when he went away, a blue Fear-nothing Jacket, Trouſers, an old Hat and Wig, Yarn Stockings, and Shoes.

Whoever will apprehend and bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

Charles Stewart.

CAME to the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Surry* County, about the Middle of *October* laſt, a brown and white pyed Steer, mark'd with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a half Moon under the Right; the ſaid Steer being very troubleſome and miſchevous the Subſcriber killed him the 26th of *December*, and he weighed, in the Preſence of two honeſt Houſekeepers, 260 *lbs.* Nett. The Owner may be paid for the Beef, by applying to

Henry Blow.

RAN away from the Plantation of *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; in *Glouceſter* County, about the Middle of *December* laſt, a luſty well-made Negroe Man, named *Sam*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 35 Years old; had on when he went away a dark colour'd Coat, a Cotton Waiſtcoat and Breeches, Plad Stockings and plain Shoes. And as a Schooner and a Sloop went from the ſaid Plantation (belonging to Mr. *John Hood*, of *Prince George* County) about the Time the ſaid Negroe ran away, there is Reaſon to believe he is gone in one of them. Whoever will apprehend and convey him to the above-mention'd Plantation, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

Francis Willis, Sen.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Newcaſtle*, in *July* laſt, a new Negroe Fellow, named *Glaſgow*; he had on when he went away a Cotton Jacket, Oznabrigs Shirt, Crocus Breeches, Plad Hoſe, and *Virginia*-made ditto, all pretty much worn. Whoever will take up and convey him to me, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

James Brown.

4

N. B. He can't ſpeak good *Engliſh*; and is Out-lawed.

Nov. 1, 1751.

AS the Subſcriber intends to leave this Colony in 6 or 8 Months, he propoſes to let the Plantation of *Maycox*, in *Prince George* County, on *James* River, containing 600 Acres of good Land for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Paſturage, on which is a commodious Brick Dwelling-Houſe, two Story high, 64 by 42, with Cellars, a Brick Kitchen and other convenient Houſes; alſo the Warehouſe of *Maycox*, a publick Ferry to *Weſt-over*, a Store-Houſe with a Room and Brick Chimney, and Warehouſe well ſituate to Trade. There are two Orchards on the above Plantation of choice Fruit.

Alſo a Plantation about 6 Miles from *Maycox*, containing 125 Acres, on which is a Mill; and another Plantation, diſtant about 12 Miles from *Maycox* and 6 from the Mill, of 900 Acres, both provided with Houſes and what elſe is neceſſary for making Tobacco, Corn, &c. together with 25 Slaves, of whom 15 work on the Ground, and the others Tradeſmen and Houſe Servants.

Whoever inclines to rent the above, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Subſcriber, at *Maycox*, who will let them know the Terms.

t. f. *G. M'Murdo.*

Mr. *HUNTER*,

AS I am about an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which will be complete by the General Court; I have been prevailed on to print it, if I have a Proſpect of ſaving myſelf, though the Treatment I met from the Subſcribers to the laſt, had determined me never to be again concerned in an Undertaking of the like Kind: You muſt be ſenſible that near 1200 of that Edition were left upon my Hands by the Subſcribers, after they were not only printed but bound, ſo that beſides fifteen Years Intereſt of 400 and odd Pounds which that Edition coſt me, I have not only loſt all my own Labour but am above 30 Pounds out of Pocket, I therefore propoſe,

That the Abridgment ſhall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Letter as the laſt, and be well bound in Calf, and lettered on the Back.

That every Act of Aſſembly ſhall be abridged under its proper Head; but where any Act contains different Matters, ſuch Part or Parts of it, as relate to every diſtinct Matter ſhall be abridged under ſeveral and diſtinct Heads.

That there ſhall be annexed Tables of the Powers and Authorities given to, and the Injunctions laid on every County Court, Juſtice of the Peace, and every Officer whatſoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

That proper Tables ſhall be added to render the Whole complete.

Every Subſcriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon ſubſcribing, for which a Receipt will be given, and a Note to deliver a Book on the Payment of Five Shillings more.

As the Diſappointment I have already met with, will be a ſufficient Caution to me not to print a greater Number than are ſubſcribed for: All Perſons willing to ſubſcribe are deſired to ſend their Names, and Places of Abode, to *Williamſburg*; where conſtant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, during the Sitting of the General Court, to deliver out Receipts: They may likewiſe be had of Mr. *Charles Dick*, at *Frederickſburg*, and at the *Printing-Office.*

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers, Notice will be given of it in the *Virginia Gazette*, and continued for ſome Time, and the Books may be had at my Houſe, or at the *Printing-Office* in *Williamſburg*; but if any of the Subſcribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books fifteen Months after Publication of ſuch Notice, what Books are then left will be diſpoſed of to any Perſon that will purchaſe them, and the Subſcribers will loſe their Subſcription Money.

As ſoon as 400 Books are ſubſcribed for, the Copy will be ſent to Preſs, and priated off with all Expedition.

I purpoſe, as long as I live, to abridge the Laws of every ſucceeding Seſſion, as a Continuation, which ſhall be ſold at the loweſt Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clauſe that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on Courts or Officers.

John Mercer.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Prince George *County, on the Premiſſes,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Paſturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handſome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-houſe 38 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Cloſets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, alſo another Dwelling-houſe 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Cloſet, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, a good Dairy, Meat-houſe, Smoak-houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-houſe with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, a large well-fix'd Store, with ſeveral other convenient Houſes and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, an Overſeer's Houſe, and Negroe Quarters, likewiſe Orchards, and good Water.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſſes.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

Juſt PUBLISH'D,

THE *Virginia* ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD GOD 1752. Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR. Wherein are contained, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes; the Increaſe, Decreaſe, and Length of the Days and Nights, the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting; the Riſing, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; Court Days, Weather, Cure of a fatal Diſeaſe, Directions to Planters, *&c. &c.*

Calculated according to Art; and referred to the Horizon of Thirty Eight Degrees *North* Latitude, and a Meridian of Five Hours *Weſt* from the City of *London*; fitting *Virginia, Maryland, North-Carolina*, &c.

Williamſburg: Printed and Sold by WILLIAM HUNTER. Price 5 *s.* per Dozen, or 7½ *d.* each.

N. B. This ALMANACK is regulated by the late Act of Parliament for altering the Style, and the Subſtance of the Act inſerted.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.